III. *Rural training*:—

(1) Hold short term training courses for rural women through mobile units attached to near by Training Institutes after identifying suitable trades on the basis of local skills, viability availability of market, plan investment, etc. A technical institute nearby should be associated as a supervisory body.

(2) To ensure continuity in training, rural women should be trained both as organisers and instructors in locally viable trades. These women can work in liaison with and be directly supervised by the team of technical officers at the district level proposed by the Working Group on Rural Associations, for promotion of employment amongst women.

(3) The Rural Industries Project should have a definite slant towards women. It should have either some women as managers and technical officers or offer training in occupations which a large number of rural women can and are will to take up.

(4) Give an orientation to the personnel of existing training institutes to make them responsive to local employment needs, so that new trades can be started to meet these needs.

(5) Give wide publicity to all these measures in schools, through employment exchanges, panchayats, Women' Associations, etc.

अंसल प्रापर्टीज को भूमि का आवंटन

485. श्री दुक्मदेव नारायण यादव :

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने पालम के नजदीक जमीन अर्जित करके अन्सल प्रापर्टीज को फ्लैट बनाने के लिए दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें जमीन किस दर पर दी गई और वे किस दर पर उसकी बिक्री कर रहे हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री अब्दुल गफूर) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नही उठता ।

Development of Old City of Hyderabad

486. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought any Central assistance for the development of old city of Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh made a request for UNICEF assistance for Urban Community Development.

(b) The programme was to cover 470 slums taken up in the previous years in projects around of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. UNICEF assistance was for the amount of Rs. 34.80 lakhs and was to cover activities such as primary health, low cost sanitation, training monitoring and evaluation, supplies and equipment etc. The UNICEF agreed to extend its assistance to the Hyderabad project upto 31-3-1985. After March, 1985 assistance was to be considered under the master plan of operations 1985—90.

Separate TV Channel for Andhra Pradesh

487. SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have urged the Central Government for a separate T.V. channel for

Andhra Pradesh for education purposes; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal and what action has been taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retail price of sugar

488. SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that sugar in Delhi is being sold at Rs. 8 per Kg. in the open market and Rs. 10 in the rural markets in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the faulty release of free and controlled sugar by the Central Government and the maldistribution of sugar by the public distribution system in several States is responsible for the high rise and non-availability of sugar in the market; and

(c) if so, what measures Government have taken to check the high rise in sugar price and to strengthen the public distribution system in the various States?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No official report has been received that sugar is being sold at Rs. 10 per Kg. in open market in rural areas. However, in Delhi the retail prices in the open market had ranged from Rs. 7 per Kg. to Rs. 7.80 per Kg. (upto 18-7-85). Substantial quantities of imported sugar have been made available to the public of Delhi at Rs. 5.70 per Kg. (loose) and Rs. 5.85 per Kg. (polypack) by agencies like Super bazar, Cooperative stores etc.

(b) Government had finalised a scheme for meeting the open market sugar requirements which had come into effect from June, 1985. In addition to the indigenously produced sugar released for meeting open market requirements, a certain quantity of imported sugar was to be lifted by the State Govts. and the Food Corporation of India for eventual sale to the consumers at a price less than Rs. 6 per Kg. Certain infrastructure deficiencies and logistic problems had led to reduced offtake by the States and Food Corporation of India initially. However, these problems have been sorted out leading to more offtake by the States and the Food Corporation of India in the month of July, 1985. With this streamlining it is expected that availability would improve as programmed resulting in reasonable prices to the consumers.

(c) Government have programmed to import about 10 lakh tonnes of sugar before September 1985 so that the same could be made available at a price of less than Rs. 6 per Kg. to the consummers. Major portion of this imported sugar is being allocated to the State Governments for distribution through controlled channels in the open market while the Food Corporation of India woud auction about 50,000 tonnes in the open market from the month of July '85 onwards. The open market releases for the months of June and July have been maintained at 3.75 lakh tonnes each and for August an additional *ad hoc* supplemental levy quota of 50,000 tonnes has been announced besides a levy-free release of 3.50 lakh tonnes. These high releases are expected to reduce the pressure on sugar prices. The issue and distribution of levy sugar at 3.13 lakh tonnes a month continues unchanged. It will be observed that the arrangements for distribution of levy and open market sugar are taking place in a regulated manner.

State Governments have been advised to ensure that wholesale dealers observe the statutory provisions relating to stockholding limits, turn-over of stocks in a period of 10 days etc. Suitable action is also being taken for ensuring that the sugar factories observe instructions relat-